FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FRG TV REPORTS COLD WEATHER ENERGY SHORTAGES

DW111246 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Following energy bottlenecks in Romania, Bulgaria is also afraid of the consequences of the next cold period. The people must reckon with cutoffs of power, gas, and water.

[Begin Peter Miroschnikoff report over video] Bulgaria's motorists must reckon with new price hikes for diesel fuel and gasoline which have already been announced. Automobile fuel prices in this Balkan state are already among the highest in Europe, selling at a rate equivalent to DM 3.00 per liter. Despite the propagandized eternal friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, as displayed here in Sofia, additional energy help from Moscow during this winter is not likely. The Kremlin leadership has suggested radical economizing to its most loyal East Bloc partner. Bulgaria has also adopted the Soviet campaign against alcoholism. The price of vodka and other spirits has been hiked many times over. Prices for all import goods were also radically raised. Old people in particular feel the higher prices of some meats and sausages, because pensions were not increased.

But there are few lines at stores or supply bottlenecks in Bulgaria, unlike neighboring Romania. The emergency situation in the two countries is comparable only in the energy sector. The people have been prepared for power and gas cutoffs in the event of sudden frost. There is a need for strict economizing of water as well. Anyone consuming too much must reckon with punishment. The people have been promised, however, that energy disasters such as that of last winter will not recur.

Chief of state and party Zhivkov surely hopes that Gorbachev will help the loyal Bulgarians out if need be, as the Kremlin leadership has so often done in the past. In view of the energy shortage the people have rephrased an old love song on the occasion of the Gorbachev visit to the country. The song no longer reads: If you leave I will be disconsolate. What they sang in farewell of Gorbachev was: Better stay here, otherwise it will be getting dark here. [end video report]

HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

'Festive Meeting' in Sofia

AU102102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] At a festive meeting in Sofia, the 37th anniversary of the UN's Universal Declaration on Human Rights was marked. The meeting was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and leaders of public political and mass organizations. In his address, Prof. Boris Spasov stressed that the declaration is an international document and departure point for the elaboration of the protection existing today for human rights. It was stressed that at the present time particular concern is aroused by the threat hanging over basic human rights, the right to live, a problem which is inseparably linked with the guaranteeing of a lasting peace on earth.

Antonov's Rights Violated

AU1l0949 Sofia BTA in English 2302 GMT 10 Dec 85

["Socialism -- The Only Real Guarantor for Human Rights" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- Is there any harmony between the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights and the more than three years keeping in custody by the Italian authorities of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov accused of some complicity in the attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church? Professor Boris Spasov, honorary chairman of the Union of Jurists in Bulgaria, qualified this fact as unprecedented, as a gross violation of the principles embedded in the declaration of the world organization.

At the official meeting on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the adoption of the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights, which took place here today, Professor Boris Spasov stressed that the more than three-year arrest of Sergey Antonov, continuing at present without any legal basis, without any guilt, which is confirmed by the course of the trial in Rome, is another proof for the dubious rights of the peoples in the Western countries.

The speaker expressed his concern over the restraints put on the personal freedom of one innocent Bulgarian citizen, which has caused the deterioration of his physical and mental condition. The honorary chairman of the Union of Jurists in Bulgaria spoke about the attitude towards Sergey Antonov and the other two Bulgarians, accused in complicity in the attempt against the life of the pope, stressing that this attitude contravenes with the laws in the civilized countries. Why? Because they are treated as criminals without any evidence whatsoever. Because the attitude towards them is as if they have been convicted in advance, without any attention being paid to the presumption for innocence till the contrary is proved. And everything goes this way since the putting into operation of the version about the "Bulgarian connection" had the beginning of the inquest of the investigating magistrate Martella, who had brought the Bulgarian citizens to trial cutting across the Italian laws.

Professor Boris Spasov spoke about the significance of the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights and some other documents in this sphere, which still have not been signed by the U.S. and some other Western countries, although the latter have declared themselves "defenders" of the peoples in the world. The speaker stressed that this interest in the fate of other countries is nothing more than an attempt for interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It is due to the support of the imperialist circles that the apartheid, racism and all other restrictions of human rights in Asia, Africa and Latin America are possible, the Western world itself included.

The honorary chairman of the Bulgarian jurist's union commented on the direct relation between the guarantee of human rights and the preservation of peace in the world, propped by the socialist community countries and the Soviet Union. He stressed that it is only socialism which guarantees in practice the human rights, that the socio-economic successes of the countries of real socialism mean new rights for the peoples.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK VICE PREMIER HONG SI-HAK VISIT

Received by Zhivkov

AU092009 Sofia BTA in German 1832 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today received Hong Si-hak, candidate member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and DPRK vice premier, visiting Bulgaria for the session of the bilateral joint inter-governmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the DPRK.

Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the work and results of the session. He expressed the wish that bilaterial economic relations may expand further in the spirit of the agreements reached during his most recent meeting in May 1985 with Kim Il-song, DPRK party and state leader. Particular attention should be devoted to cooperation in the machine-building industry, the electronics industry, the metallurgical industry, and in other branches of cooperation, Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

Todor Zhivkov stressed that the BCP and the Bulgarian people will continue to support the just struggle of the Korean people in the future. Georgi Karamanev, minister of the production and trade with mass consumer goods and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint committee, also attended the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU101108 Sofia BTA in English 1009 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- A wide range of questions concerning economic cooperation, commercial exchange and the close interaction in the field of science and technology was high on the agenda of yesterday's talk between Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers with Mr Hong Si-hak, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and deputy premier of the Administration Council of the D.P.R.K., co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Korean consultative committee on economic and techno-scientific matters.

Later in the day some documents were signed which map out the guidelines of bilateral cooperation. The results of industrial cooperation formed the point of departure in outlining the way to expand this cooperation in the sphere of non-ferrous metallurgy and prospecting. Special attention is devoted to the opportunities of building industrial projects in the D.P.R.K. with the economic and technical assistance of Bulgaria.

The subcommission on techno-scientific cooperation also did some fruitful business. An agreement was signed regulating the interaction between the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress and the D.P.R.K. Committee on Science and Technology for the period up to 1990.

The documents were signed by the co-chairmen of the commission: Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy premier and minister of production and trade in consumer goods, and Mr Hong Si-hak, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and deputy premier of the Administration Council of the D.P.R.K.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT YOUNG INVENTORS MEETING

AU011904 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Plovdiv, December 1 (BTA) -- Yesterday, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, gave a high assessment to the movement for Youth Techno-Scientific Creativity (YTSC). At the traditional meeting held here between the Bulgarian party and state leader, the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and participants and organizers of the movement, it was stressed that this movement plays a great role in the communist education of the youth and that it has its own place in Bulgaria's economic, technological, scientific and public life.

In his speech, Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed that the country is embarking on a new stage of development in which the achievement of the techno-scientific revolution will turn into an objective law in the process of the building of the mature socialist society. As a result of this the YTSC movement should also embark on a new stage of development characterized by intensive technological thought and by the working out of new vanguard technologies and their transference into practice. The Bulgarian party and state leader pointed out that the actual contribution of the movement in the perfection of production should increase.

In the two years since the last review of the achievements of the YTSC movement, 894 developments have been recognized as inventions and the majority of them have already been transferred into practice. The movement has a membership of 1 million and 100 thousand children and youths.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU120802 Sofia BTA in English 756 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs left for Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS CONSIDER STATE PLAN, BUDGET

AU111959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Today a session of the Permanent Socioeconomic Development Commission and the Legislative Commission of the National Assembly was held with the leaderships of the other permanent commissions. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, took part in their work. The poeple's representatives examined draft laws for the unified plan for socioeconomic development of the country and for the 1986 state budget. In his statement, Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, stressed that the decisions of the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the results of the development of the national economy during the year have been singled out as the basis for working out the draft law for the plan. Particular attention is given to priority directions of the scientific-technical revolution, such as the introduction of electronics, new materials, biotechnologies, and the enrichment of production and the reduction of the proportion of uncompleted construction. Ivan Iliev also dwelt on certain new features of the investment policy for 1986.

Belcho Belchev, the minister of finance, spoke on the important features which are included in the draft law for next year. The people's representatives expressed their support for the draft laws examined. The session was chaired by Kiril Zarev, chairman of the Socioeconomic Development Commission [name and position as heard].

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS MEET 'WORTHIEST' STUDENTS

AU071945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The dialogue between the party and state leadership and the students, which is continuing for several days, reached its climax today at the meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo with the student and Komsomol aktiv at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture. The traditional meeting was attended by the worthiest representatives of our academic youth, who came to report the results of their work and hear again the party words.

With exceptional cordiality and prolonged applause and slogans "Forward with BCP," and "BCP-Komsomol," the students and lecturers greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and other party and state leaders.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Stanko Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee.

Greeted with great enthusiasm, Comrade Todor Zhivkov took his place at the rostrum. He warmly greeted the representatives of the academic youth, and wished the students new successes in mastering knowledge and the strategic directions of scientific-technological progress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke on some especially important issues of our socioeconomic development on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress. He spoke in detail on implementing the scientific-technological revolution and the role of Bulgarian students in this process. He dwelt further on the tasks related to overcoming the difficulties related to the continuous drought, and drew the attention of the students to the need to fully mobilize forces and decisively improve labor organization, and general order and discipline. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke on some topical issues of the present international situation.

Comrade Zhivkov's speech was received with great attention, and was followed by stormy and prolonged applause.

Alekandur Buchvarov, student at the Karl Marx Higher Economic Institute, spoke on beholf of the students.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMISSION CONSIDERS SUMMIT DRAFT

AU112001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Today a session of the Foreign Policy Commission discussed a draft for a National Assembly declaration in connection with the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The session was chaired by Petur Tanchev, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission.

RESOLUTION, HUSAK SPEECH AT 29 NOV CPCZ CC SESSION

Hoffmann Opens Session

LD291324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The 16th CPCZ Central Committee session continues today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle with a discussion on the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium about the state of work on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and the plan for 1986. The morning session was opened and is chaired by Karel Hoffmann, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium.

Resolution Adopted

AU021021 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] At its session on 28 and 29 November the CPCZ Central Committee discussed the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report about the state of work on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and the plan for the year 1986 delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

I.

The party Central Committee states that on the basis of the results of the development of the national economy up to now, conditions have been created for the fulfillment of decisive tasks of the national economic plan for the year 1985 and thus the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan. There has been progress in the intensification of the economy; social productivity of labor has increased; material expenditure is being reduced; and there has been some improvement in the quality and the share of products of high technical-economic level. External economic relations have also been strengthened; cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states has been deepened. Personal social consumption has grown and the social confidence of the inhabitants has been strengthened.

II.

The CPCZ Central Committee demands from management workers of state, economic and party organs, organizations at all levels of management, and from all Communists that they increase their effort for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session for the complex fulfillment of the plan for 1985, particularly in qualitative indicators. They will thus create conditions for a smooth transition into the year 1986 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which must be the launching pad for the fulfillment of the strategic party line for speeding up the socioeconomic development of society.

It is vital to speedily work out the tasks of the plan for 1986 at all levels and to adopt concrete and effective measures to implement and fulfill them from the beginning of the year. We must discuss them in work collectives, and direct the development of initiatives in particular toward the fulfillment and exceeding of the qualitative indicators of the plan. In the spirit of the conclusions of 15th and 16th CPCZ Central Committee, it is vital to complete work on the Eighth 5-Year Plan and on the prospects to the year 2000 in such a way as to enable the proposal of the main direction of economic and social development for the 17th party congress to be published in the second half of January.

The party Central Committee highly praises the development of workers' initiative in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ. It welcomes the decision of the Central Council of Trade Unions to begin socialist competition to reduce material expenditure by 1/2 percent, to raise labor productivity by 1 percent annually, and to considerably raise the quality of products over the tasks set in the plan. It welcomes the creative spreading of the inspirational initiative of Prague enterprises for the speeding up of progress in science and technology. Together with this it is vital to consistently implement the socialist principles of remuneration.

The fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan, the strengthening of state and work discipline, order, and organization must become a lasting everyday matter for economic workers, party, trade union, youth organs and organizations, the scientific and technical community, the Union of Agricultural Workers, and other social organizations at all levels and work places. The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that annual members' meetings and party conferences will make a significant contribution to ensuring that Communists, together with workers, will devote all their strength and abilities to the complex fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for this year and create good prerequisites for securing and fulfilling the demanding tasks of the plan for 1986 and for a successful course of the elections to representative bodies.

Concerning the present international situation, the CPCZ Central Committee states that the joint, consistently peaceful line of the coordinated foreign policy of the allied socialist states, confirmed at the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and at the Prague meeting of its highest representatives on 21 November 1985, fully corresponds to the wishes and interests of our people and to the need to secure favorable conditions for their building efforts.

The party Central Committee highly evaluates the responsible and constructive approach of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his talks with the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and his exceptionally important contribution in putting forward the joint peaceful positions of the countries of the socialist community.

The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the determination of the whole of our party, of all Czechoslovak people, to take part even more markedly in the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war, to stop the arms race on earth and prevent its spread into space, and for a change for the better in international relations.

III.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium about the state of work on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and the plan for the year 1986, delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, premier of the federal government;

2. The budget of the CPCZ for 1986;

3. The report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and commissions of the Central Committee since the 15th session of the party's Central Committee in June 1985.

It charges:

1. Party organs and organizations, and all members to secure the conclusions of the 16th Central Committee session;

2. Communists who are officials of state and economic organs and organizations and social organizations, to actively implement the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session on the plan for 1986, and to complete the working out of the main directions of economic and social development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the prospects up to the year 2000.

Husak Speech

AU091331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, at concluding session of 16th CPCZ Central Committee meeting in Prague on 29 November]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Husak expressed appreciation for the results of the 16th session of the Central Committee and for its unanimous approach to the issues under review. This was manifested in the debate, in the adoption of the resolution, and in the approval of the report on the activity of CPCZ Central Committee bodies since the 15th session. Our session positively assessed the results achieved, critically pinpointed shortcomings, and expressed the firm resolve to consistently work for the implementation of the conclusions that we have adopted.

Comrade Gustav Husak stated that the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee is taking place in an important period in the preparations for the 17th congress, to be followed in May next year by general elections. We are completing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and are getting ready to start the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We are reflecting on the road covered since the 16th congress, as well as on the outlook for the period ahead. Party bodies, beginning with primary organizations, are beginning to render accounts of their work. The party and the National Front, the national committees and legislative bodies will be equally honest in rendering their accounts before all citizens.

What is, in brief, the basic balance sheet of our work and the nature of the tasks that we are facing? The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, presented by Comrade Strougal, dealt in detail with the socioeconomic sphere. I will therefore mention only a few issues.

In the work ahead we can proceed from the premise, Comrade Gustav Husak went on, that our society is politically, socially, and economically consolidated and steadfast. The policy of the party and the National Front has the full support of the people, the nations, and the ethnic groups living in our country. The course of preparations for the 17th congress, the deliberations of the more than 1,600,000-strong army of communists, has great influence on the favorable internal political development. Some 60 to 80 percent of annual members meetings of primary party organizations have been held so far, with the figures varying according to regions. The findings so far confirm that they are characterized by growth of political activity, commitment, and working initiative. On Wednesday [27 November] at a consultative meeting at the CPCZ Central Committee, the leading secretaries of regional party committees and of the city party committees in Prague and Bratislava also spoke to this effect.

Most members' meetings are taking place at a higher standard than in the past; they are characterized by being more specific both in the debates and in the resolutions adopted. Although there naturally exist differences between individual membership meetings, we can already assess positively this stage of the congress preparations.

Broadly-based working conferences of activists, held in the autumn in all regions and districts on the initiative of the Central Committee, played a positive role. They have breathed into the congress preparations a critical spirit, a sharper look at shortcomings, and have helped to mobilize forces for the fulfillment of this year's plan. An increasing number of Communists realize the importance and urgency of new demands, the content and purpose of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that preparations for the congress are linked with the development of the most varied forms of working initiative, the pledges movement, and socialist competition. Many reports are arriving at the Central Committee and other party bodies about the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the plan, both for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole as well as new, valuable pledges in honor of the 17th congress. Such important initiatives, for instance, the appeal issued by Prague enterprises to speed up scientific and technological development, have met with great response. The initiative of leading unified agricultural cooperatives from the West Slovak region to achieve a yield of 7 metric tons of grain and 9 metric tons of corn per hectare, naturally where conditions exist for this, has also had a broad response. This is important economically as well as an expression of the consciousness and the commitment of our people.

Comrade Husak thanked workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and working people engaged in all sectors for their selfless work, which we value highly. He recalled the fact that the response to the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session had spurred the growth in activity of the trade union movement, the organizations of youth, women, and other segments of the National Front and contributed to the good political atmosphere. Together with the other political parties, they are sharing to an even greater degree in tackling economic and cultural construction tasks. All these realities confirm that our party is approaching its 17th congress strong: politically, ideologically, and organizationally united; and highly capable of taking action in firm alliance with the people. It critically analyzes the achieved results, draws the right conclusions and lessons, sets demanding but realistic targets, and organizes the creative forces of the people to fulfill them. It shows that it is an engine propelling society forward.

Comrade Gustav Husak said that the most important task of the next stage of preparations for the congress is to maintain and to further intensify its existing positive course. This calls for the tasks to secure the plans for next year, directives on the completion of work on the Eighth 5-Year Plan adopted by the Central Committee to become the starting point for the party's everyday practical activity, the broad tide of social initiative, and the systematic work of state and economic bodies. After the conclusion of the annual membership meetings of primary organizations, it is necessary to ensure that party conferences at all levels are prepared responsibly and that they proceed at a high standard. We must strive to ensure that they contribute to an even deeper understanding of the need to achieve marked progress at all levels and that they become a spur to further work for the flourishing of our society and better life of our people.

Comrade Gustav Husak dedicated the next part of his speech to international political issues. He stressed that in the international sphere, too, the balance sheet of the party's work is favorable.

The CPCZ is approaching the 17th congress with high authority in the international communist movement and the entire socialist community. The fraternal countries and parties assess positively the results of the economic and cultural construction of Czechoslovakia, the purposeful and stable line of the upward development of our society, and the principled policy of the party. They appreciate equally, Czechoslovakia's share in the implementation of the coordinated course of action of the socialist countries in international issues and its contribution to the strengthening of unity and cooperation of the socialist countries, and its principled foreign policy which we shall consistently continue.

In the rest of the world, among the developing countries, progressive democratic forces, and the realistically-thinking bourgeois circles, too, the authority of Czechoslovakia and the results of the work of our people are recognized.

Comrade Gustav Husak recalled that during the past period a number of meetings of representatives of the fraternal countries have taken place at summit level. These had fundamental significance for strengthening the unity, the intensification of cooperation, and the coordinated course of action by the fraternal parties. We sincerely welcome the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and of the Prague meeting of their highest representatives, which fully accord with the aspirations and interests of our people. Comrade Bilak spoke about this in greater detail in his speech at today's session.

The speeding up of the process of international socialist integration both in production and in scientific and technological development is assuming special significance, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to stress. A more effective combination of forces and resources has become a vital necessity in the current stage of technological development and the revolutionary transformations of production and economy in the world. It is a vital necessity, especially for small states like Czechoslovakia, which with their limited means and possibilities cannot keep abreast with the rest of the world. This is why we welcome and fully support initiatives within the framework of CEMA which are directed at the intensification and speeding up of the process of international socialist integration.

Recently, we signed programs for economic, scientific, and technological co-operation up to the year 2000 with the Soviet Union and the GDR. We are preparing similar programs with the other socialist countries. We attach fundamental significance to the joint program for cooperation up to the year 2000 within the CEMA framework, in which Czechoslovakia will actively share.

Regarding the results of the Geneva summit talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, Comrade Gustav Husak said they are an important step forward. They strengthen hopes for a turn for the better in international relations. They clear the path to further talks on averting the threat of a nuclear war, on halting and curbing the nuclear arms buildup on earth, and preventing it from being spread into space. They are an important stage in the struggle waged by the socialist countries, the progressive, peace and realistic forces in the world for a return to the policy of relaxation, constructive cooperation, and peaceful coexistence. They confirm that among the world public there is growing pressure from the broadest levels and political currents of various orientation on resolving current problems by way of negotiations and agreements.

At the same time we must realistically assess the distribution of forces in the world, and the influence of powerful imperialist groups which do not want to give up their designs and enormous profits, Comrade Gustav Husak went on. We can look into the future with sober [strizlivy] optimism.

We are not, however, indulging in any illusions. The struggle for the maintenance of peace will continue; it will meet with many obstacles and difficulties and will call for an even more active effort.

People throughout our country followed the efforts of Milhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the Soviet delegation in Geneva with special attention and warm sympathies. They highly appreciated his constructive course of action during talks with President Reagan. This was an especially important contribution to pushing through the joint peace stands of the countries of the socialist community. All this has led in our country to a further growth in the authority of the Soviet Union, the strengthening of the feelings of friendship and alliance toward it, and the awareness of being a joint part of the entire socialist community and belonging to it.

Regarding the results of the social and economic area, Comrade Gustav Husak said that the CPCZ is approaching the 17th congress with a favorable balance sheet in the fulfillment of the main intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This is the result of great work and strenuous struggle.

As is generally known, as a result of the continuing profound changes in the world's economy, the period 1981-82 was also very complicated for us. We concentrated our forces primarily on adapting our economy to new, more demanding conditions. This is why we set ourselves the objective at the 16th congress to maintain, and in accordance with the possibilities created, improve the quality of the achieved living standards and to ensure at least a moderate economic growth. On the basis of a broad mobilization, under the party leadership, we succeeded in 1983 in restoring the dynamism of economic development and in achieving the annual rates of economic growth set by the 16th congress. Detailed data about this are listed in the report of the Presidium. During the past 3 years, national income has grown on average by 3.2 percent a year, industrial output by 3.5 percent a year, and agricultural output by 2.3 percent a year. This made it possible to fulfill the set intentions in the growth of living standards, to improve the living and social guarantee of people, and ensure good supplies on the domestic market. Private consumption has grown during the past 3 years on average by 2 percent, social consumption by 4.7 percent, and real incomes by 1.8 percent. More than 50 billion Kcs have already been spent on pensions this year, and social assistance to families with children has amounted to 38 billion Kcs.

Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that despite these undoubted and proven facts, foreign propaganda is again and again trying, with the help of demagogy, lies, and the falsification of facts, to slander, denigrate, and question the results of the development of our economy. Our economy is sound; our international financial position is solid. We have all the prerequisites for a further upward development, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

It is a tradition of our party to appreciate justly positive results, but equally to expose and openly analyze shortcomings. At the current session too, it was pointed out that the results of the national economy could have been even more favorable if a more resolute action had been taken everywhere in eliminating weak spots. In particular, we cannot be satisfied with the fact that despite partial progress the strategic intentions of our economic policy -- the scientific and technological development, the raising of quality and effectiveness, transition to intensive development -- are being carried through only slowly. In principle, it is not new tasks which are at issue. A number of correct resolutions have been adopted in regard to these. However, they have not been implemented in practice with the necessary emphasis. This must be remedied.

We single out positive results not in order for them to lead to self-satisfaction, but for them to act as a spur to future work, and also because they show the importance of the party's political work in trade unions, other organizations of the National Front, and state and economic bodies. Again and again it has been confirmed that whatever task is at issue, the key is political understanding and support by the people.

Regarding the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Comrade Gustav Husak said that the central political issue is to ensure the necessary dynamism of social and economic development. The internal needs of our society, the ever-sharper international economic competition, and the rapid pace of scientific and technological development unconditionally demand the acceleration of our forward progress. In this way alone it is possible to ensure the necessary resources for the growth of living standards, for the tackling of certain social issues, for investment in scientific and technological development and the modernization of the economy, and for other needs.

The other socialist countries think and act similarly. The experiences from the course taken by the CPSU in the preparation for the 27th congress are especially instructive for us. Important ideas are contained in the draft of a new edition of the CPSU's Program and in the main guidelines for the economic and social development. These documents show the great targets the CPSU is setting itself, as well as the intensity of the struggle it wages for their implementation.

Comrade Gustav Husak recalled that the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee set the target of achieving a minimum 3.5 percent yearly growth of the national income in the next 5-year plan. This requires speeding up the intensification and the pace of scientific and technological development; to progress significantly in the growth of social productivity of labor; to reduce material costs and increase raw material and energy intensiveness. We have to consider the entire precongress campaign as an energetic drive to carry through these requirements and to improve performance throughout the entire national economy.

The Central Committee Presidium has been devoting systematic attention to the preparation of the 5-year plan. It has consistently seen to it that the directive of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee has been adhered to. This is also embodied in the draft plan for next year. We know that this is a demanding task. From the viewpoint of the requirements of society it is, however, unavoidable. According to all accessible analyses and findings, it is also realistic, assuming, naturally, that we shall concentrate the necessary resources and energy on the fulfillment of it, that we shall work better and manage better everywhere.

Great emphasis must be placed on a smooth beginning to the coming year and on ensuring that the tasks both of the annual plan and the 5-year plan are spread out and fulfilled evenly, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to recall. It is essential to approach the specifics of the plan's figures with a political responsibility, to wage a resolute fight against ingrained routine and inertia, against various speculations which crop up in this context. The important thing now is to ensure that tasks are fulfilled consistently and well from the first days of next year.

This also requires that great attention be paid to proper preparations for the conditions of the winter, and that substantially stricter criteria are applied with respect to the handling of fuels and power. We are directing the work on completing the draft of the main guidelines for economic and social development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan to be submitted to the 17th congress in such a way as to ensure that they are published before the district and regional party conferences take place.

We are concerned to ensure, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that they express themselves, together with the broader public, on the draft and that the further work of the party and working people's initiatives can be directed on their basis. Completion of the work on the Eighth 5-Year Plan will call for very responsible work. We can, however, already say that there are prerequisites for the party to go to the 17th congress with a program for further dynamic social and economic development and with good prospects for the future.

The tasks we have been discussing are linked directly with requirements to further improve the system of management and planning of the national economy. This is not only our own problem. All the states of the socialist community are intensively seeking ways to improve the functioning of the economic mechanism. We attentively study both their and our own experiences. It is essential to intensify work on preparing the appropriate proposals in the directions outlined by the report of the Presidium. Above all, it is necessary to substantially perfect the system and standard of planning. This does not concern the planning agencies alone, although they naturally play the main role in this respect; but it is a matter of concern to all levels of management, to the entire management structure. The problem of expanding the role of economic tools and their more effective application is of great importance from the long-term viewpoint. It will also be necessary to perfect the functioning and division of tasks of the individual segments of management, to reinforce the powers and responsibilities of production economic units and enterprises. It is becoming apparent, for example, that in some branches the ministries and median levels do not properly discharge their function, do not adequately guide technological and investment policy, and do not exert effective pressure to bring about technological and economic advancement in their branch or sector. Some economic production units have introduced the incorrect practice of levelling off the results of all enterprises before the end of the year by redistributing funds and stocks, with the result that neither a good nor a bad enterprise can be identified against the background of the average. This is at gross variance with our aim that he who works well should be rewarded and appreciated accordingly, while he who does not cope with his tasks should be criticized and forced to seek ways of raising his work to a higher level. The fundamental resolution of the issues of overall improvement of the economic mechanism naturally requires time, and can only be feasibly carried out gradually, although we want to progress without unnecessary delays.

Better work and better management at all levels within the framework of the system we possess is of key significance for the fulfillment of the tasks both of today and tomorrow, for the start of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This applies fully to the sphere of sciences and technology, where it is essential to forge ahead at a faster pace. At present, the practice is frequently such that the fulfillment of technological development tasks is made conditional on the meeting of additional demands on the allocation of foreign exchange, import of machinery, and so on. In some instances these are unavoidable. However, it is also necessary to focus with a far greater emphasis on other ways, especially on the utilization of one's own possibilities; on prerequisites offered by our engineering sector; on the means at the disposal of the production economic units and enterprises and their research and development capacities. Broad scope must be given throughout the economy to progressive technologies and top-level equipment.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the tasks discussed by the Central Committee, whether they concern intensification, the development of sciences and technology, or efficiency and other issues, are truly key links in further progress. However, it is man who has always been, is, and will be the most important link. This is why we always have to place work with people at the foremost position.

This applies the more so because not all officials, at both the higher and lower levels, are fully conscious of the need for a radical turn in the methods and style of work; far from it. It is necessary to understand everywhere that the high, especially the qualitative, tasks of the next 5-year plan are not a subjective invention but an objective necessity, the vital issue of the further successful development of our society.

Demands on cadres are growing enormously in the stage we are now entering. The tasks and problems we are tackling today, the aims we are setting before ourselves, place into the forefront with an even greater urgency the need for the solidification of cadres and the qualitative improvement of managerial links in all areas. For a number of years we have been carrying out measures to reinforce and rejuvenate managerial structures. In the preparation for the congress and the elections it is essential to pay a great deal of attention to these requirements, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

As far as party bodies are concerned, this is linked with the elections of new committees of primary organizations, district and regional bodies, and their secretaries, during which a considerable change [obmena] of cadres is being carried out. It is equally essential to responsibly examine within the state and economic bodies who is the right man for the job, who can progress at a faster pace, and who can work in a new spirit. This also applies to cadre work in other areas. It is necessary to pay a great deal of attention to the forming of entire managerial sets in enterprises, production-economic units, and other levels of management. Even an outstanding leading official needs to have around him a strong managerial team. That is why it is essential to improve the quality of entire management line-ups [sestavy] and to focus particular attention on sections that lag behind and have poor results. Our policy has always been an honest and sensitive attitude to people, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak. Where, however, the need for changes is apparent it is not possible to eschew cadre changes. The party, state, and society must go forward. At the present time we cannot allow ourselves the luxury of artificial obstacles in the form of cadre barriers in some places. It is necessary to responsibly examine all cadre proposals, to know people well, to know how well they are prepared both technically and politically, and whether they have the characteristics and prerequisites to successfully discharge the tasks entrusted to them. Responsible positions must be held by people who succeed in practice in carrying through the party and state line.

It might seem that I am talking here about self-evident things. However, a great deal will still have to be done for order, good organization, and discipline to be really something self-evident everywhere. Both time and tasks call for more resolute actions against various negative phenomena in the economy, social life, and other areas, such as parasitism and the like. It is necessary to call them by their right names everywhere where work is done poorly but where good remuneration is demanded for it; where individuals try to grab as much as possible for themselves from the honest work of others. We cannot ignore other malpractices, such as instances of embezzlement and misuse of commonly-owned property, excessive use of alcohol, and others. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the fight against these phenomena. We all know well, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say, what a good climate means for a good harvest. In order to cope successfully with future tasks facing our society, we must also create a favorable atmosphere everywhere, a corresponding political and psychological climate for the development of initiative and activity of our people

In this connection Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council to launch socialist competition aimed at reducing material costs, raising productivity of labor, achieving economies, and increasing the quality of output.

He went on to say that the communication media -- the press, radio, and television -- have a broad impact and a great responsibility. We are able to appreciate the fact that their work has improved recently both in giving publicity to good examples and in criticizing shortcomings. They represent an important force of which we have to make a better and more skillful use and seek and apply ever more effective and inventive forms of influencing the broad public.

In the whole of the party and society we must encourage a critical and self-critical spirit; a critical attitude of everyone to oneself as well as to one's coworkers, to the results at the sector for which one is responsible. The development of constructive criticism has nothing in common with demagogy, which takes advantage of negative phenomena and which does not see positive results that have been achieved.

We shall continue to go ahead with sober optimism, as far as our internal development is concerned, and with a hope in the overall improvement of the international atmosphere and that it will become healthier overall. The preparations for the congress, the high political activity after the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, reaffirm the vanguard role played by the party. In its almost 65-year history the party has successfully overcome many obstacles. It has always been proven that when Communists, in unity with the people, are fighting for great goals, it brings great progress to society and benefit to all working people.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed conviction that the big army of Communists and the millions of our citizens will give their strength and abilities to ensure that the 17th CPCZ congress and the election to representative bodies will pass successfully in the interest of a better life for our people and the further flourishing of our homeland.

Other Speakers

LD291748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continues today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle.

Comrade Rudolf Vavra spoke about the positive results achieved by north Bohemian energy workers in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He said that the annual members meetings and conferences which are taking place in important energy enterprises of the region are concentrating on higher efficiency in the production of electricity and heat, the reduction of expenditure, the implementation of new technologies, and innovation of the production process.

Comrade Jan Pirc concerned himself with the fulfillment of tasks in industry and agriculture in the east Slovak region. He said that an expression of the efforts made up to now by workers in the development of the economy of the region is the reduction of the consumption per unit of output in industry, which has been reflected in the 10 months of this year in increased creation of profit by more than Kcs 300 million compared to the plan.

Comrade Karol Cserge spoke about the results of the agriculture and food complex in the Dunajska Streda district. Agricultural workers have secured the decisive tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in plant and animal production. The majority of agricultural enterprises has a sufficient amount of supplies of its own feed stuffs at its disposal. They are concentrating attention on increasing the efficiency of production, increasing yields per hectare, and use of agricultural animals.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KADAR'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Met by Kirchschlaeger

LD111418 Budapest MTI in English 1121 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, December 11 (MTI) -- Invited by Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of Austria, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, arrived for a short visit to Austria Wednesday. Janos Kadar was met at the Sopron--Klingerbach border station by Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The politicians drove to Rust, Burgenland, and started personal talks.

Talks With Kirchschlaeger

LD111538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Hungarian-Austrian relations are realistic and wide-ranging, and on the basis mutual interests they influence the important international processes favorably, as well. This was said by Janos Kadar after he had conducted a lengthy tete-a-tete discussion with Rudolph Kirchschlaeger, Austrian head of state, in Rust, Austria. The party first secretary stated that cooperation is based on solid foundations and will not be influenced by circumstantial factors in the future, either. As he emphasized, the small, and medium-sized countries also have a responsibility in seeing that the international situation will emerge from the present rather dangerous phase.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said that in bilateral relations both sides can utilize the lessons of history. Apart from this at the bilateral talks, they discussed international security and the prospects of detente.

More on Kirchschlaeger Talks

AU111828 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Manfred Kronsteiner and Rudolf Jenakowitsch report on meeting between Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, on 11 December 1985 in Rust, Burgenland -- live or recorded; passages within quotation marks recorded; Kadar's statement in Hungarian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] Today President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger met with Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar for an unofficial talk in the Burgenland. Unofficial meetings between Hungarian and Austrian high-ranking politicians are already traditional. The latest of these meetings took place in October 1984 in Eisenstadt and Sopron when President Kirchschlaeger met with Hungary's head of state Pal Losonczi for an exchange of ideas.

Back to today's meeting. For more than one hour Kirchschlaeger and Kadar talked in the Seehotel in Rust about their countries' bilateral relations in view of current political problems. Subsequent to this private talk, a short press conference was held at which Janos Kadar said the following on Austrian-Hungarian relations:

"The relations between Hungary and Austria are realistic and in correspondence with our mutual interests. Of course, it is very important that we are neighboring countries, but I dare say that our relations, between two countries of different political orientations, are exemplary."

"They are sensible, are based on mutual interests, and have a positive influence on development in other countries. Our meeting also dealt with the question of international security and peace. Security and peace do not come about automatically. One has to try very hard and make every effort to achieve them. I also wish the Austrian people all the best."

Both statesmen did not want to give any details on the 80-minute talk. Both stressed the usefulness of such informal meetings. Asked a concrete question on the talk, President Kirchschlaeger answered:

"What did we talk about? Of course, we took a brief look at the past; we dealt with the present in our bilateral relations, including our assessment of the current situation in Europe and in the world. Our talks were above all characterized by great realism, because one must have visions for the future, but at the same time one has to remain with both feet on the ground. And I think that the two of us did remain with both feet on the ground."

After being welcomed by Burgenland's Provincial Governor Kery in Raiding, the birthplace of Franz Liszt, Janos Kadar then returned to Hungary via the new Deutschkreutz-Kophaza border checkpoint.

Press Conference Remarks

LD111853 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Janos Kadar gave a press conference today in connection with his visit to Austria. Here are a few excerpts from the interview:

[Begin recording] The Federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria invited me and I was glad to receive the invitation and happy to pay the visit, primarily because I considered that this meeting would also further contribute to the development of our bilateral relations. We evaluated this in an identical way in the course of our talks and we were not afraid to state that this was good service to the peoples of our countries.

It is, naturally, a part of this relationship that many people are working on developing it; in a daily and operative sense, the governments of the two countries, the businessmen, the organizers of interstate relations, of tourism, many people are working on it. I have used this opportunity to express my personal thanks to Mr Kirchschlaeger for the great deal of help which he has given to the development of this relationship. We agreed here that this relationship is not a matter of temporary advantage, so to speak. It does not depend on the direction in which the wind blows; it is a relationship that we have built over decades; it is stable and has a future.

The other great topic of our talks was international security, the question of bringing about a more relaxed, a more peaceful world, for which possibilities and prospects exist but which will not come about automatically. Recently, it was stated quite unanimously that we have arrived at a rather dangerous stage of the development of the international situation, where it is definitely necessary to speed up substantial talks so that solutions can genuinely come about in those issues which could guarantee a more peaceful life for mankind.

I would not separate here the role, the possibilities, and the situation of the small countries in my evaluation of Geneva.

Although an agreement was not reached there on many important disputed issues awaiting a solution, nonetheless, the Geneva meeting helped to strengthen dialogue between the two countries, the Soviet Union and the United States. It also strengthened the dialogue between all the countries, and it is my view that the large countries, the medium sized countries, and the small countries as well possess both the possibility and the responsibility and they must make use of the possibilities at their disposal for the creation of a more relaxed world. [end recording]

More on Press Conference

LD112204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP and member of the Presidential Council, paid a brief visit to Austria today at the invitation of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian Republic. The two statesmen met at 1000 this morning at the [name indistinct] border station. In Janos Kadar's delegation were Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the MSZMP's Foreign Affairs Department, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergalyos. Our ambassador in Vienna, Janos Nagy, joined the delegation there.

The Austrian president was accompanied by several high-ranking leaders of the Presidential office, among them Dr Wolfgang Leib, chief of the Cabinet; Friedrich Bauer, head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Arthur Agstner, Austria's ambassador in Hungary.

After mutual greetings Janos Kadar and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger were driven to the nearby town of Rust where in the town's Lake Hotel, they held a private meeting. During the meeting the greatest attention was paid, apart from current international issues, to Europe following the Geneva summit and, naturally, to the ever-expanding relations between the two countries.

The two sides established that nothing is disturbing relations between the two countries, and that the many-sided cooperation between the two neighboring countries is exemplary. This proves that countries with differing social systems can cooperate successfully, thus contributing to the easing of the international tension.

After the private meeting Janos Kadar gave a brief statement to the press. We have recorded an excerpt of this:

[Begin Kadar recording] I consider the special feature of Hungarian-Austrian relations is that they are realistic and serve mutual interests. These ties are wide-ranging. The two countries are neighbors and this factor has also helped. But I dare say that in the framework of relations between countries with differing social systems these relations can be called exemplary. They are rational, they serve mutual interests, and they also positively influence the international processes which are desirable for mankind.

The federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria invited me, and I was glad to receive the invitation and happy to pay the visit, precisely because I considered that this meeting would also further contribute to the development of our bilateral relations. We evaluated this in an identical way in the course of our talks and we were not afraid to state that this was good service to the peoples of the two countries.

Apart from this, I also had a personal reason for being happy to accept this invitation, because I have known President Kirchschlaeger for a long time. And I know that for more than 1 and 1/2 decades he has helped a great deal in the building of these relations at a high level, both as foreign minister and as president.

It is, naturally, a part of this relationship that many people are working on developing it; in a daily and operative sense, the governments of the two countries, the businessmen, the organizers of interstate relations, of tourism, many people are working on it. I have used this opportunity to express my personal thanks to Mr Kirchschlaeger for the great deal of help which he has given to the development of this relationship. We agreed here that this relationship is not a matter of temporary advantage, so to speak. It does not depend on the direction in which the wind blows; it is a relationship that we have built over decades; it is stable and has a future.

I use this opportunity of meeting you to wish the working people of neighboring Austria all the best in their daily lives.

The other great topic of our talks was international security, the question of the bringing about a more relaxed, more peaceful world, for which possibilities and prospects exist but which will not come about automatically.

I wish the same to the Austrian people as I wish to the Hungarian people. Namely, that they should work and enjoy the fruits of their work in peace. And I hope that we remain good neighbors in the future as well.

Interview by Vienna Television

AU112108 Vienna Television Service in German 2015 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Interview with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, by Austrian journalist Paul Lendvai on 11 December 1985 in Rust, Burgenland -- recorded; questions in German, answers in Hungarian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Lendvai] First of all, I would like to ask you what is the special thing about Austrian-Hungarian relations? What do you think is the significance of this visit and the talks with the Austrian president?

[Kadar] The special thing about Austrian-Hungarian relations is that they are realistic and manifold, serve the mutual interests of the neighboring countries, and really are exemplary for relations between countries with different social systems. This positive relationship, also in the economic, cultural, and human spheres, has been built over decades. Our cooperation does not depend on economic cycles, does not depend on the direction of the wind; it is stable and has good prospects for the future. These relations also have a positive influence on international developments. President Kirchschlaeger, Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor Sinowatz, but also many others in all fields have contributed to expanding these positive relations. I would like to thank them all for that.

[Lendvai] What do you think are the prospects for the role of the small states?

[Kadar] In spite of the many unsolved questions, the Geneva summit has contributed to intensifying the dialogue not only between the USSR and the United States, but between all countries. All states, be they small, medium-sized, or large, bear responsibility and have to seize the opportunities for improving the international situation. This is the role we consider for Hungary and also for Austria. We can say without exaggeration that our orderly and fruitful relations serve the improvement of the European atmosphere and the relations between states with different social systems.

[Lendvai] What do you think are the chances for continuing the Hungarian economic reforms in the current international situation, and particularly after your visit to Moscow?

[Kadar] From time to time I hear and read that our reforms have allegedly slid into difficulties. Well, I have never had this impression. We are consistent; for decades we have wanted to work more flexibly and better. We are doing everything to make our economy more efficient. We do not export our reforms; we proceed from our own situation; we strive for sensible solutions and we will continue to do so.

Returns to Budapest

LD112130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Janos Kadar arrived back in Budapest this evening after his visit to Austria. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party; members of the Politburo; and other officials welcomed him at Keleti Train Station.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VERESS VISITS FRG

LD120847 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, paid an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on December 9-11 on the invitation of Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economy. Peter Veress conferred with his host and Otto Schlecht, under-secretary of state of the Federal Ministry of Economy. Discussions were held on current issues of bilateral economic and trade relations, and on possibilities for the development of cooperation. It was stated that the maintenance of this year's dynamic increase in trade traffic calls for increased effort and an improvement of conditions.

Confers With Counterpart

LD111200 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Zsolt Szalai report]

[Text] Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, has had talks in Bonn. Listen to the report of our correspondent Zsolt Szalai:

Trade is continuously expanding between our country and the FRG, though recently there have been problems because the West German firms are buying less in Hungary than Hungarian enterprises buy in the FRG.

For this reason, the balance of trade is not in equilibrium, and this is only partly helped by the fact that West German tourists and travellers in general spend considerable sums in Hungary. This was among the topics discussed at the talks the Hungarian minister of foreign trade conducted with Martin Bangemann, head of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs.

Peter Veress has been in the FRG since last night. At the exchange of views in Bonn this morning, the two ministers confirmed that direct joint venture agreements between enterprises could play a significant role in redressing the trade balance and in further development in general. There are 350 such agreements in force to date, which in itself indicates the high level of relations. The most modern of the forms is direct enterprise cooperation; in the expansion of this, the West German side expects that the Hungarian authorities, among other things, will make participation, joining in the implementation, of Hungarian developmental programs more attractive by laying down favorable payment (adozasi) conditions. The FRG has a little less than a 9 percent share in Hungarian foreign trade: after the USSR it is our second biggest partner. This year trade is expected to exceed DM5 billion. In the FRG's trade with the CEMA member-countries, Hungary ranks in third place after the USSR and Poland.

HAVASI COMMENTS ON SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN GOALS

LD120037 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- PARTELET, the periodical of the HSWP CC, carries an article by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on the main trends and targets of the 7th 5-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

By way of introduction the politician states that the main targets of the 6th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) have been achieved in general. Social achievements have been preserved and living and working conditions improved. The external economic situation of the economy improved and reserves and security of economy have been increased. There was a halt in the increase of hard currency debts in 1982, and the country started to pay back. The country's assets over the past five years amount to 1.800 million dollars. External economic conditions have been unfavourable as hard currency export price level decreased by 30 per cent. However some targets of the 6th Five-Year Plan period have not been implemented. For instance, industrial production increased by 11 to 12 percent instead of the planned 19 to 22 per cent, and national income increased by 8-9 per cent, a lower pace than scheduled. Population's real incomes increased as planned and real wages level decreased about 5 per cent.

The 6th Five-Year Plan period saw significant achievements in country building work: 18 state investments of prior importance have been completed. For instance, the first two blocks of the Paks nuclear power station have become operative. Under the Eocene programme, new mines at Markushegy, Nagyegyhaza, many and Lencsehegy produce coal and under the Liassic programme, the development of the production of cokable coal started at Mecsek Hill and the construction of a coking plant in Dunaujvaros. Hotel accommodations increased by 10,000 and the reconstruction of the State Opera House has been completed.

370,000 new flats have been constructed over the past five years, and 480,000 cars and colour televisions bought.

The fact that despite severe problems the country's leadership could count on the understanding and readiness of the Hungarian people, which gave confidence and strength to the solving of the problems, and cooperation with CMEA partner, which provided security, was of significant importance in achieving results. From the point of view of raw material supplies and the selling of products, cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, continues to be a factor of stabilization. The majority of socialist large-scale units have passed the difficult period and proved to be viable, and the country has received considerable loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The loans have been an important contribution to surmounting the financial problems that have increased since 1982, points out Ferenc Havasi and goes on to stress that efficiency, the establishment of the conditions of balanced development and the furtherance of internal and external equilibrium are the main targets of the 7th Five-Year Plan period. To reduce the country's debts continues to be a fundamental target in the coming years. Based on the intensification of economic growth, the five-year plan envisages the halting of internal utilization, including real wages and investments, and import, then a gradual increase in the implementation of efficiency and full employment, and the moderation of the pace of increase of the price level.

National income is planned to increase by 15 to 17 per cent and production efficiency by 17 to 19 per cent in the coming five years. An increase in quality of internal supply is one of the main targets of agriculture as well as economic export. 17.5 to 18 million tons of corn is to be harvested in 1990.

The proportion of accumulation is to increase, net accumulation is to near 15 per cent (10 per cent at present). Investments in the socialist sector are to increase by 25-30 per cent by 1990. Bases for increasing living standards and productivity should be established.

Population consumption is to increase by 8-10 per cent and real incomes by 9-11 per cent in the coming five years. Living standards can and should be increased by the planned increase in productivity. The 7th Five-Year Plan period includes a programme for the moderation of increase in consumer price level.

Besides the more efficient development of the advantages of the socialist planned economy, the streamlining of the economic management system is to continue in the 7th Five-Year Plan period.

BRIEFS

BARITY VISITS MOSCOW -- Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- Miklos Barity, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, held talks in Moscow, from December 9 to 11, with Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, on topical international issues and bilateral relations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 11 Dec 85 LD]

URBAN TERMS U.S. RESTRICTIONS 'DISCRIMINATORY'

AU101916 Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The Polish Government today threatened reprisals against U.S. diplomats following Washington's decision to tighten travel restrictions on envoys from Poland and three other Eastern bloc countries. Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the authorities were examining what measures to take.

Sources in Washington said the U.S. Government has ordered that diplomats and staff of consulates and trade missions from Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia should make reservations for trips within the United States through the State Department.

Mr. Urban said that Poland had "vigorously protested" to Washington over the "discriminatory" measures which were a "provocation" to Poland. They could only further worsen current "very bad relations" between the two countries.

23D PZPR CC PLENUM TAKE PLACE 20-21 DEC

LD121109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The 23d plenum of the party Central Committee will take place on 20-21 December. It will be devoted mainly to discussing tasks of the party in the implementation of the socioeconomic development program for next year. A draft schedule of preparatory work for the 10th party congress and a report on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the 16th plenary meeting will also be examined. Today's press carries a extensive communique from the recent meeting of the party Central Committee Politburo.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S ISTVAN SARLOS

Received by Jaruzelski

LD101446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly who is on a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Sejm speaker.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee expressed his satisfaction at the lively and close contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, which constitute an important link in the auspicious development of Polish-Hungarian friendship and cooperation.

The Hungarian guest was informed of the main tasks and directions of the current activity of the PZPR.

Talks Held With Officials

LD100045 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, is paying an official visit to Poland at the invitation of Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

Roman Malinowski met Istvan Sarlos in the Sejm building. Experiences connected with the work of the parliaments in both states were exchanged. Issues referring to cooperation between the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish Sejm were also discussed.

Istvan Sarlos was also received by Premier Zbigniew Messner. Achievements registered so far and prospects for further development of Polish-Hungarian cooperation were discussed. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm, took part in the talk. Gyorgy Biczo, Hungary's ambassador in Poland, was also present.

The Hungarian guest was also met today by Tadeusz Porebski, chairman of the parliamentary PZPR.

In the evening, Istvan Sarlos had talks with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm, and Henryk Jaroszek, head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and deputy minister.

GORNICKI, URBAN ON ACADEMIC DISMISSALS, ISSUES

LD102057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Report by Marek Kassa on 10 December news conference given by PPR Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban and Wieslaw Gornicki, adviser to the chairman of the PPR Council of State; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Wieslaw Gornicki, adviser to the Council of State chairman participated in today's confernece, and was the first to speak. He informed the assembled journalists on Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, and France.

[Gornicki] "I must stress that this was the first Polish visit on this [high] level to the Maghreb countries. This is not a matter of coincidence. It emphasizes our foreign policy interest, and our long-term intentions regarding an intensification of relations with the Arab countries. I would very much like to stress the cordiality which all the host countries showed to the Council of State chairman and to the Polish delegation, the very good atmosphere surrounding the talks and those countries' leaders, and the very good, constructive, and fruitful atmosphere of the negotiations. This entire journey -- the last of the current year -- marks a very important stage of this year's diplomatic activity. I believe that I won't be betraying a secret if I say that we intend to continue along the line of activating our policy next year. We are fully satisfied with the course and results of our visits to North Africa; we regard them as a very important element of our foreign policy. As regards France, I would like to say the following: During the official journey to three North African countries, the Council of State chairman was in Paris on a short, unofficial visit. The course of the visit, its duration and the planned time for talks with the president of the French Republic, were agreed upon earlier via diplomatic channels with the appropriate French agents. The Council of State chairman did not pay an official state visit to Paris. In connection with this, and with the agreement of both sides, protocol regulations intended for working visits were observed but included the participation of the National Guard at the airport, at the palace entrance, and upon leaving the Elysee Palace. This totally fulfilled earlier agreements made and the Polish side's expectations.

"Wojciech Jaruzelski and Francois Mitterrand conducted a conversation in the Elysee Palace on 4 December, with the participation of the two countries' foreign affairs ministers, Marian Orzechowski and Roland Dumas, and the Polish ambassador in Paris, Janusz Stefanowicz. The conversation lasted 91 minutes, 31 minutes longer than planned.

The conversation concerned bilateral relations, and some of the problems of the current international situation. It proceeded in a frank, matter-of-fact atmosphere. The adviser to the Council of State chairman has been authorized to declare that the meeting in Paris constituted an important step along the road to the normalization of Polish-French relations. It also constituted an expression of both leaders' striving towards a peaceful and constructive shaping of relations between European states."

Wieslaw Gornicki went on to reply to questions connected with the visits. One of the qeustions concerned demonstrations in France against Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit.

[Gornicki] "There was indeed such a demonstration. I don't know exactly where. It was comprised of 300 people, of whom about 60, maybe 70, people were professional, veterans of such events. These demonstrations were made up partly of -- how should I term it -- the most rabid group of emigrees, and partly of people who have been demonstrating for years everywhere and against everything. (?The rally was seen by people) on television the previous evening. Paris is a large city, (?so an assembly of some 300) people speaks for itself. By the way, while we are on the subject, I would like to say that those French newspapers which so eagerly multiplied the numbers of demonstrators by 50, 100, or 200, hardly noticed or absolutely failed to notice the very large demonstration that simultaneously took place, organized by the CGT [General Labor Confederation] against unemployment."

Next to speak (?was Jerzy Urban).

[Urban] "The State Department informed the PPR ambassador in Washington on 4 December that personnel of the embassy and their families and personnel of consular offices, trade bureaus, and other official Polish Government offices in the United States are obliged to reserve journeys by means of public transport and lodgings through the State Department's Foreign Embassies' Department. This order applies to both official and private journeys [word indistinct]. The Polish side, assessing this decision by U.S. authorities as totally unwarranted, discriminatory, and of a provocative nature, has protested to the Americans, in both Washington, to the State Department, and here, in Warsaw, to the U.S. Embassy. The measures taken by U.S. authorities on 4 December are another sign of the policy of confrontation and differentiation conducted by the United States regarding the socialist states. These restrictions have also been applied to GDR, Czechoslovak, and Bulgarian representatives.

"In reality they mean institutional monitoring of the staff of Polish establishments and their families' movements, and far-reaching impediments, which contradict the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. These measures are groundless, all the more so because employees of U.S. establishments in Poland, such as the embassy in Warsaw, the consular offices in Krakow and Poznan, and other American agencies and their families have full freedom of travel in Poland and are not subject to any restrictions.

"The Polish authorities currently are awaiting a complete report on the restrictions introduced by U.S. authorities on 4 December with regard to Polish establishments. Upon completion of an investigation into these measures, the Polish Government will consider its stand in this respect, and be guided by the principle of reciprocity.

"One should deplore the fact that U.S. authorities have made another decision which cannot but negatively influence the two states' already bad state of relations."

"In connection with questions asked previously; I can inform you that the appeal hearing in the case of Frasyniuk, Lis, and Michnik, has been set by the Supreme Court for 14-15 January.

"At the previous conference I announced I would comment today on personnel changes in higher education; and I want to do that now. The fact that ministers supervising higher education schools have not confirmed existing appointments to the posts of rector, deputy rector, dean, and other heads of departments of higher education establishments should not surprise anyone. The government sociopolitical committee gave a critical assessment last year of the situation at higher education schools. Irregularities there were discussed at the PZPR Central Committee plenum devoted to the intelligentsia's role and tasks. Faults within the functioning of higher education were also raised in the Sejm forum's debate on the education law.

"Numerous Western commentaries, and some statements by higher school employees commenting on the recent dismissals subscribe to the point of view that self-government and academic freedoms were and must be a benefit for their own sake, established to satisfy the academic milieu. Higher education schools are the property of, and perform an important role for, all of society. Self-government should be a means of perfecting the fulfillment of this role. When it is not, it should be corrected. "
"The amendment constituted a consolidation and not an undermining of self-government. It gave true shape to self-government. Rights rationally limited but true are better than rights almost entirely unlimited with no change of functioning because, for example, they are conducive to conflicts between the state and its policy, the latter which represents general social aims, and contrary to this policy, endeavors of a part of the academic milieu. [sentence as heard]

"The amendment introduced by the Sejm goes no further and no deeper than legislation that governs the life of state schools of higher education in the majority of Western countries.

"Some of the heads have been acting in a manner contrary to state policies or disloyally with respect to the state, and in opposition to the socialist nature of higher education schools. However, political reasons were not the only ones that prompted the ministers who supervise these schools to not confirm existing appointments in some instances. In one case, which the Western press debated as political, the main reason for the resignation from the post of rector were the results of NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] inspection showing glaring mismanagement. In some cases it was the question of a blatant lack of organizational abilities of persons elected to high academic posts. The fact that it was not exclusively political motives that were involved, as alleged by the Western press, is demonstrated by the fact that party members lost their posts in some individual cases.

"In consideration of the difficulties found in ensuring the functioning of schools in accordance with the principles defined in the act and results of inspections, as well as the withdrawal of recommendations by the voivodship party echelons, which arises from Article Three of the PPR Constitution defining the PZPR's position within the state, the minister of science and higher education has not confirmed the following rectors' existing appointments: Prof Wladyslaw Findeisen at Warsaw Technical University; Prof Franciszek Kaczmarek at Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznan; Prof Tadeusz Puchalka at Poznan Technical University; and Prof Karol Taylor at the University of Gdansk. "Prof Piotr Zalewski, rector of the Hugo Kollataj Academy of Agriculture in Krakow, resigned from his post."

In all, some 40 questions were asked at today's confernce. It lasted a very long time. Unfortunately, the lack of air time forces me to refer you to the press which will carry more extensive reports on the conference.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO SCIENCE, EDUCATION CONGRESS

AU030613 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the first Science and Education Congress held in Bucharest 28-29 November 1985]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I take particular pleasure in extending to you, the participants in the Science and Education Congress, and to all people working in this field, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf. (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

The Science and Education Congress is an event of particular importance in the socio-economic life of our homeland and in improving the means of managing and developing the workers' revolutionary democracy.

The congress will examine the activity carried out in the fields of scientific research and education during the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan period, and the contribution these sectors made to socioeconomic development and to the achievements attained in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

Likewise, the congress will discuss and adopt programs regarding scientific and technological research and the training of cadres and the labor force in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and up to the year 2000, with a view to unflinchingly implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and party programs for increasing the role of science and education in developing our socialist homeland. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we conclude the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan period with significant results in the socioeconomic development of the homeland and in raising the level of civilization and well-being of the entire nation.

We overcame a number of difficulties caused by the world economic crisis and by some internal contradictions and shortcomings, and we ensured an increase in national income of about 32 percent. In net production we ensured an increase of 36 percent; in industrial goods production, 21 percent; and in the agricultural yield, about 13 percent as compared to 1980. All other branches of activity have developed accordingly.

Based on the national income increase, we ensured both an 8 percent increase in working people's real pay, a 12 percent increase in the cooperatist peasantry's income, and an increase in investments of about 8 percent.

Scientific and technological research played a greatly significant role in attaining all of these results. One can assess that there is no field of activity in which the results of research and new technology have not been used in production.

Likewise, education at every grade ensured an increase in all young people's knowledge and in the training of a qualified labor force and specialized cadres for all fields of activity.

The outstanding results we attained in the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan period -- during which we had to overcome many difficulties -- demonstrate, on the basis of facts and achievements, the superiority of the socialist system and the power of a free nation, which as the master of its destiny, is consciously building its socialist and communist future. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu -- Heroism, Romania-Communism!")

All the great achievements attained during the years of socialism, including the achievements of the last 5-year plan period, are telling proof of the correct policy of our communist party, which is guided in its activity by the concept of dialectical and historical materialism and the principles of scientific socialism, firmly applying general truths and laws to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania.

Regarding all we have attained with justified pride, we must openly say that a number of shortfalls and mistakes continued to be manifest, even in the field of research and education.

Had work been carried out with greater responsibility and revolutionary and patriotic exactingness in all sectors of activity, in all research institutes and schools, we would have attained even greater achievements.

It is necessary to draw conclusions from past activities and to act determinedly to eliminate shortfalls and improve work in all fields of activity.

We have everything necessary to increase the role of scientific research and education in the overall development of our socialist homeland and in elevating the material and cultural well-being of the entire nation. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the activities during the new 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period are focused on the decision of the 13th RCP Congress, and the RCP programs of building a comprehensively developed socialist society, and the country's advance toward communism.

Romania, by achieving the Eighth 5-Year Plan period objectives will travel to another important stage along the road of its socioeconomic development.

By 1990, our country will have passed from the stage of a developing country to the superior stage of a medium-developed country.

By the year 2000, Romania will become a comprehensively developed socialist country, in which conditions will be created for the forceful assertion of the communist principles of work and life.

The new 5-year plan period marks the passage from extensive development to intensive development of industry, agriculture, and all other sectors, and the establishment of new quality in work and life for the entire nation.

In accordance with the new strategic objectives, scientific and technological research and education must rank first in carrying out the entire revolutionary process in this new stage in the country's development (loud and prolonged applause.)

The implementation of the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress requires that we firmly embark along the road of the new scientific and technological revolution and administration of the entire socioeconomic life, based on the latest scientific and technical discoveries and on general human knowledge.

We must be fully aware of the fact that lags -- in the field of developing production forces based on the latest scientific and technological discoveries -- would strongly affect our people and future and the very independence and sovereignty of our homeland.

Mankind has reached a stage of development in which science is the strongest power for socioeconomic development.

Starting from this reality, we must never forget that the building of socialism and communism can be achieved on the basis of the latest scientific and technical discoveries, and on the basis of overall human knowledge.

During the years of socialism we have established large research units in all fields; and more than 200,000 people with high scientific, technical, and professional training are employed in these units.

In the past, Romanian scientists occupied a forerunning place in various fields of human knowledge.

Today, we have a strong human, technical, and material base which enables us to start researching the most complex problems.

Scientific and technological research must always start from the revolutionary and materialist-dialectical concept and from the fact that the process of acquiring knowledge has not ended and will never end: Problems are only those things that we don't know, but that can be discovered and studied.

Everything achieved so far, including in the field of science and general human knowledge, is a good starting point for new discoveries in all fields of activity.

Romanian science must commit itself with the greatest determination to the revolutionary activity of searching for and discovering newer and newer secrets of nature and of the universe. It must make an ever greater contribution to enriching the national and universal scientific thesaurus.

We must do everything possible in order to make the discoveries of science, technology, and human knowledge serve the well-being of the people, of all nations, and their socioeconomic progress, the freedom and independence of each nation, and the cause of international cooperation and peace throughout the world! (Cheers and chants: prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed comrades, as I stated at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, when we conclude the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan period we can consider the period of consolidating the great achievements of the seventies and eighties as concluded.

Today we have everything necessary to proceed forward at a higher speed in every field of activity, and to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, industrial goods production will increase by 45 percent, at an annual rate of 7-8 percent, and net production by about 70 percent.

Agricultural production will increase by 30-35 percent. On this basis, national income will increase by about 50 percent.

During the new 5-year plan period, we will continue to allocate about 70 percent of the national income for consumption and about 30 percent for development.

Together with the socialist state and cooperative properties, an objective requirement for elevating our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization and for successfully building communism is to continue to accumulate and develop production forces.

As I have already mentioned, in the new 5-year plan period we enter a new state of intensive development and of achieving new, superior quality in every field.

Scientific research must firmly engage in fulfilling the new 5-year plan and the plan up to the year 2000, in order to solve problems and more rapidly utilize the results of research and of the most advanced technologies, with a view to raising the quality and technical level of all products.

By 1990, Romanian products must reach the level of the best, similar products on an international level; and in some fields they must even surpass them.

Particular attention must be attached to implementing the energy program. In this respect scientific research must play a major role in improving and ensuring the best operation of the national energy system in order to increase output and reduce losses in energy transportation.

Resolute steps must be taken to put nuclear power plants and various energy resources into operation and to intensify research in order to discover new energy resources with greater possibilities.

In order to develop an independent raw and other material base geological research must be increased, together with the discovery of new technologies for more economic utilization of ores with a lower mineral content.

At the same time, the research effort must be focused on achieving new materials with superior characteristics and on reducing energy and raw material consumption.

Likewise, scientific and technological research must produce new, multifunctional machines and tools, with a higher automation level which can lead to reduction in energy and raw material consumption and to an increase in labor productivity.

It is particularly important to concentrate research on developing electronics and microelectronics and to manufacture new means of automating and robotizing production.

Scientific research in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology -- as basic sciences -- must participate with all its force in solving the problems connected to scientific and technical progress.

Together with increasing research efforts to solve immediate problems more rapidly, attention will have to be paid to fundamental scientific research and the long-term scientific research of the future.

Starting from the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, scientific research in the field of agriculture must attach particular importance to increasing the productivity potential of the soil, to creating new types of grains and more productive, early, and more frost and drought resistant plants, and new, more productive animal breeds.

Greater attention must be devoted to the scientific organization of production and labor and to introducing automation, electronics, and robots in production, thus ensuring a strong increase in social labor productivity.

Likewise, research must never forget the problems of economic efficiency and the need for a continuous increase of profitability and benefits.

In the field of economy, scientific research must study more thoroughly the objective economic laws and the entire development of production forces, thus contributing to achieving full harmony among the various areas and continuously improving management and socioeconomic planning.

Particular attention must be attached to self-management and self-administration, and to the firm application of the new economic mechanism, the socialist principles of labor and payment, and social ethics and equity.

Social sciences in general must deeply investigate the new socioeconomic phenomena and detect the new laws which emerge in the social development process, particularly in socialism.

In this field, too, we must proceed from the fact that scientific socialism has not given everlasting answers to problems.

More than other fields, social sciences must constantly detect the new economic and social phenomena in a timely way, and act in accordance with new realities.

International economic exchanges, foreign trade, and production sharing assume particular importance in the entire socioeconomic development. In order to fulfill CEMA cooperation programs, we must actively participate in the implementation of a comprehensive program in the field of research and technology. Generally speaking, we believe that more resolute action must be taken to improve CEMA activity, in accordance with decisions adopted at the highest level and with the programs for expanding cooperation and production sharing, satisfying -- to a greater extent and through each country's own forces -- the needs of socialist countries concerning raw and other materials, modern machines and tools, and up-to-date technologies. We believe that socialist countries have great possibilities and that by acting in accordance with the understandings and agreements reached, they can register great progress in the coming years and up to the year 2000. Thus, the CEMA countries together with socialist countries can reach a high-ranking place and completely eliminate all the lags still manifest in some fields of activity. I mention some fields of activity, taking into consideration that, even today, in many fields socialist countries rank first in the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

In order to achieve the great objectives in the scientific-technical field, it is necessary to improve research activity and concentrate all forces on major, priority problems.

In every field of activity, but particularly in research, a high spirit of responsibility and revolutionary initiative, boldness, and daring is required.

I think that, more than in any other field, to be a scientist or a researcher means to be a revolutionary and to always take action against everything old and outdated and promote everything new in all socioeconomic areas. We must do everything possible to make Romanian science work in a revolutionary spirit in all fields of activity! (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed comrades, in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, the new 1986-1990 5-Year Plan, and the objectives up to the year 2000, a significant role is played by education of all grades.

We need people with high technical speciality and professional training in all fields of activity as well as highly cultured people. Workers, technicians, engineers, peasants, and working people in every field are the decisive factor in fulfilling all the plans and programs of the socioeconomic development of the homeland.

We are building socialism with people and for people. Therefore we must do everything to continuously raise their professional and technical training and the general level of their revolutionary and socialist awareness.

We have a modern educational system which ensures the training of cadres and labor forces for all fields of activity. Now we must do everything to raise the educational system to the level of the requirements of the new scientific and technical revolution as well as the requirements of the comprehensively developed socialist society. (loud, prolonged applause)

We must ensure the training of youth and all working people on the basis of the latest scientific discoveries in all areas!

We must continuously strengthen the indissoluble link between science, education, and production!

It is necessary to implement the programs for recycling and continuously raising the level of professional and technical knowledge.

Education must instruct the young generation in the spirit of revolutionary concepts and thoroughly train our youth for work and life, so that they can actively participate in building socialism and communism.

The entire education effort must raise youth in the spirit of love for work, justice, social equity, and respect for and defense of socialist, state, and cooperative property.

The fashioning of the new man, with high revolutionary and communist awareness, is one of the basic duties of our educational system.

When speaking about communist education we mean to arm youth not only with the general theses of socialism and communism, but also with the latest scientific acheivements in all fields. Only such youth and people can become true communists and ensure the victory of communism in the world! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-heroism, Romania-Communism!")

In all educational activity we must develop a strong patriotic sentiment of love for the people and fatherland and solidarity among all working people, regardless of nationality.

At the same time, we must combat and unmask any chauvinistic, Nationalist, racist, antisemitic, retrograde, and obscurantist manifestations, which have always been -- and are now all the more -- alien to socialist and scientific concepts about the world in general and alien to the principles of progress and democracy. Hence, we must adopt a firm attitude toward them wherever they occur and regardless of who perpetrates them. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must never forget that only the dominant, oppressing, reactionary, and imperialist classes have sought, and are still seeking, to set the working people and nations at odds.

We must always realize that only in close unity under the leadership of the RCP can our people ensure the country's firm progress toward socialism and communism and further strengthen Romania's sovereignty and independence! (loud cheers and applause: prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, we have a wonderful program of great perspective, in which science, education, and culture play a primary role.

In order to attain these great targets, we must continue to improve the management of all sectors and further develop our democratic framework, to ensure that all the people participate in running society and in consciously building their own free and communist future.

We must always fully realize that the development of the workers-revolutionary democracy and the people's participation in the management of the entire society are basic prerequisites, without which we cannot build socialism and communism. Socialism and communism cannot be separated from democracy and the people's participation in running all spheres of activity. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!", and "Ceausescu-heriosm, Romania-Communism!")

All management councils in the research and education system must expediently fulfill their tasks in organizing and running research. Likewise, all people working in the field of research must actively participate in the entire activity of drafting programs, carrying them out, and running the entire research process.

The Ministry of Education and Instruction and the National Council for Science and Technology must improve their working style and methods and each of them must proceed with maximum responsibility and exactingness in his particular sphere of activity to fulfill their task of properly organizing and running the process of research and education.

At the same time, we must increase the responsibility of party bodies and organizations from within research and at the county level in the fulfillment of their role as a leading political force in the field of research and education.

We have everything we need, including a strong material and technical base; but more than that, we have wonderful researchers, scientists, and splendid teaching cadres, who represent the supreme guarantee that we will commendably implement research and training programs and that our research and education will occupy an increasingly important place in Romania's socialist and communist development! (prolonged applause and cheers; loud chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu-heroism, Romania-Communism!")

Esteemed comrades, proceeding from the dialectic interdependence between domestic and international policy, Romania attaches great importance to developing relations with all countries, regardless of social system. Also of importance is finding negotiated solutions to the serious problems of the contemporary world, since only under conditions of peace can our people, like all other peoples, concentrate their efforts on socio-economic progress, well-being, freedom, and national independence.

The international situation continues to be very serious, as a result of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, the existence of many conflicts and states of tension, the world economic crisis, particularly the difficult situation of developing countries, and the policy of force and brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

All this has led to an unprecedented aggravation of international relations and to the maintenance and increase in the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe.

It is true that the forces advocating peace are becoming stronger and are intensifying their actions against imperialist policy and war and for the defense of peace. We are convinced that war is not inevitable and that we can ensure peace and completely eliminate wars from our planet. However, we must openly admit that these forces of peace cannot yet bring about a radical change in international life. One could say that there is a certain equilibrium in the world balance of power. We are duty-bound to do everything to ensure that this balance will steady and irreversibly tilt toward the forces of reason, peace, and cooperation. (loud and lively applause)

Under these circumstances, the key issue of our age is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear one, and defend the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, and peace.

The Romanian people, like all other peoples, have followed with great attention and interest the summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. As is known, that meeting concluded with the adoption of a joint statement, which sanctions the main results on the high-level Soviet-U.S. meeting.

At the same time, at a meeting in Prague of general secretaries and first secretaries of communist and workers parties of Warsaw Pact nations, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev reported in detail on the talks he had in Geneva with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and on their results.

Likewise, a special envoy of the U.S. President provided us with a briefing and certain conclusions about the Geneva summit talks.

We can therefore assert that we have a number of facts, from the most authorized sources, on the unfolding of the Geneva talks and their results.

On this basis, one can state that the high-level meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President has concluded with a number of positive results. The very fact that the meeting was held and a joint statement adopted is a very important event in the present serious international situation.

Even before that meeting, we stated that we should not expect the conclusion of radical agreements at such a first meeting. However, I must openly say that our country hoped that the meeting would at least adopt decisions whereby the two great powers should put an end to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

It is very important that the two sides agreed that there can be no victors in a nuclear war and that neither side strives for military supremacy. They reached certain understandings on various bilateral problems and created prospects for continuing negotiations on nuclear weapons and the militarization of outer space.

However, key problems continue to remain unsolved. Moreover, the joint statement mentions that the two sides noted the existence of great differences between them.

That is why the Romanian people, like other peoples, ask themselves: What will happen next? Will the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe stop or will new nuclear weapons be further deployed? Will nuclear tests cease? As both states suggest a substantial reduction of nuclear arms, will they proceed to reducing their very high military expenditures?

There are, no doubt, many other questions to be raised.

We are very worried at the possibility of a continuation of the arms race, as this is a most serious danger for all of mankind.

It would be logical, during the Geneva talks between the USSR and U.S. delegations, to cease the production, deployment, and testing of new nuclear weapons, as well as any actions to introduce weapons into outer space.

Likewise, in view of the fact that both sides propose a substantial reduction in nuclear armaments, they should halt the increase in military expenditures and proceed to their reduction, beginning in 1986.

From this a logical question arises: If both states wish to substantially reduce, by about 50 percent, their nuclear arms and resolutely proceed along the road of disarmament, then why should new weapons be produced and accumulated and huge amounts of money be spent on weapons which are to be destroyed?

Would it not be more logical to devote the huge human, scientific, material, and financial means wasted on armaments to socioeconomic progress, to solving certain social problems even in the countries with the highest level of armaments, and to aiding the developing nations? This would make a decisive contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace and to cooperation among all nations. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!" and "disarmament-peace!")

In our opinion, only if both sides reach mutually acceptable agreements in a relatively short period of time and proceed to nuclear disarmament, will one be able to assert that the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit has really had a historical significance, that it has met the expectations of mankind for disarmament and peace, and that the two states are thus fulfilling their great responsibilities for their own people and all of mankind. (loud applause)

We would like to express the hope that facts, reality, and life will prove the importance of that high level meeting for the policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation, and peace. The resolutions adopted at the Sofia meeting of Warsaw Pact socialist countries remain fully topical. Thus, Romania believes that, in the spirit of these resolutions, the socialist countries must intensify their cooperation and jointly and strongly act for disarmament and peace.

In view of the maintenance of the serious international situation, we deem it necessary to intensify the struggle of all forces and nations advocating disarmament and peace to halt the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe.

Life and reality prove that the serious problems of our age can only be solved with the active participation of all states and nations, regardless of their size and social system. Peace can only be ensured through the united actions of all states and peoples!

A meeting between states belonging to the two military alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- would be more topical now than at any other previous time. Likewise, an intensification of joint actions by all European states would be equally topical and necessary.

We should also work to conclude the Stockholm Conference on trust, cooperation, disarmament, and peace in Europe with the best possible results; the same applies to the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe.

We believe that everything should be done to develop all-around cooperation in the Balkans and that this region should be turned into an area free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We support the creation of nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

In the current international situation, we should do everything to halt existing conflicts and proceed to their solution through negotiations. In this respect, we highly appreciate the UN General Assembly's adoption, by consensus, of the appeal presented by Romania and other states -- an appeal addressed to all states engaged in conflicts to solve their problems through negotiations.

We firmly speak out for organizing an international conference to solve the Middle East problems through negotiations, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

We deem it necessary that everything should be done to speedily end the war between Iraq and Iran and to resolve the problems between the two states through negotiations.

Romania actively supports the national liberation struggle of peoples and grants permanent support to SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] in the struggle for Namibia's independence. We most firmly condemn the racist policy of apartheid promoted by South Africa.

In the current international circumstances, it is most important to strengthen the independence of peoples, ensure necessary conditions for their socioeconomic progress, and strictly observe each people's rights to freely choose their socioeconomic development path, without any outside interference.

Esteemed comrades, the world economic situation continues to be very serious. The situations of the developing countries have worsened considerably as a result of the economic crisis, the financial and monetary policy, and the protectionist measures adopted by the developed countries.

Under these conditions, we believe it necessary to do everything to attain a new world economic order, which could open up the road to eliminating underdevelopment and promoting a faster economic stability.

In this framework, particular importance devolves on a global solution to the extremely high foreign debt of developing countries. It is necessary, now more than ever, for the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation and jointly act to determine the holding of real negotiations under UN aegis between rich and poor countries with a view to finding a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment and attaining a new world economic order.

Esteemed comrades, as it has done thus far, Romania is determined to actively participate in solving the great international problems and to broadly develop ties with all countries, regardless of social system. We attach great importance to cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries, proceeding from the fact that strengthening unity and solidarity among these states has a particular significance for the socialist construction in each country, for asserting the prestige of socialism in the world, and for a policy of detente, cooperation, and peace. (loud and prolonged applause)

We also broadly develop relations with developing countries, as an active element of the struggle against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy.

We also expand relations with the developed socialist countries and all states, regardless of social system, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We always base Romania's international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force or threat of force.

In view of the serious international problems, we believe it necessary to ensure the participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, in solving these problems. In this respect, we attach great importance to strengthening cooperation among small- and medium-sized countries, developing states, and the Nonaligned Movement.

Romania firmly speaks out for increasing the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in finding democratic and just solutions to all world problems.

It is necessary more than ever to intensify the struggle of all realistic and progressive forces and all peoples against armaments and the danger of a new world war, nuclear war, and for the defense of the people's basic right to existence, life, freedom, and peace. There is no problem more important now than removing the danger of a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring peace in the world! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-peace!" and "Disarmament-peace!")

In the huge struggle for peace, an important role devolves on the men of science and culture in all fields of activity.

It is well known that scientists actually discovered and produced the mass destruction weapon, the nuclear one. There is no doubt that those who discovered the huge power of the atom probably did not intend that it be handed over to forces that may use it for the destruction of mankind. But what actually happened is -- as Goethe says in "Faust" -- they failed to master this huge force and it unleashed the forces of evil and destruction.

That is why scientists also have the task to bring about -- and they can do it -- the destruction of nuclear weapons.

They should no longer work for the war machine; they should work for peace and the freedom and well-being of people! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-peace!"; "disarmament-peace!"; and "We will work and research for the defense of peace!")

In this framework, the Romanian men of science, culture, and education must increasingly develop relations with similar organizations and scientists throughout the world. We must do everything to create a strong front of all forces of science and culture, to ensure that the wonderful achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge in general serve the socioeconomic development of nations, the well-being of peoples, and the freedom and national independence of all states. Let us do everything to ensure that nuclear energy only serves the cause of peace and cooperation among nations! [loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

We are fully convinced that the forces advocating peace -- among which the intelligentsia occupies an important place -- and the peoples everywhere have the necessary power, by acting unitedly, to bring about a passage to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to finally eliminate wars from the life of mankind, and to ensure lasting cooperation and peace on our planet. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion, I would like to again express the conviction that the proceedings of the Congress of Science and Education will dynamize the entire creative activity in these important sectors of our socialist society. I am convinced that all working people in science and education will act in a spirit of revolutionary exactingness and high patriotic responsibility to do everything to raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization, thus proving that science and the men of science, education, and culture are commendably fulfilling their duties to the people and the cause of socialism and peace. (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "We will work and struggle for the defense of peace!")

With this conviction, I wish the participants in the congress and all working people in science and education new and ever greater successes in research, science, and education, as well as much health and happiness!

I wish full success to the proceedings of the Congress of Science and Education! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!"; "Ceausescu and the people!"; and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" All those present stand up and cheer for minutes on end, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unity, for the RCP and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania)

CEAUSESCU, WIFE TO VISIT SFRY 'IN COMING DAYS'

AU071621 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendship visit to the SFRY in the coming days at the invitation of Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Zarkovic

LD112131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and overall Yugoslav-Hungarian relations were highly assessed at a meeting between Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo.

The talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, pointed out that relations between the two parties and countries were based on the well-known principles which had been established by Comrades Tito and Kadar. These principles provide a strong foundation for cooperation in which there are no unsolved questions and for the development of which both sides express political readiness and interest.

Such development is greatly aided by the fact that the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene nationalities in Hungary, and the Hungarian nationality in the SFRY, represent a bridge for friendship and good-neighborly relations and cooperation. In the talks, it was particularly stressed that continuous political dialogue, meetings, and exchanges of views were a great contribution to the development of cooperation. All this contributes to efforts toward both sides acquainting one another with experiences in the development of socialist socio-economic relations and it strengthens understanding and respect.

In the exchange of views it was pointed out that differences did exist between our countries. It is a question of different ways of socialist development and international positions of the two countries. However, it was established that these differences did not hinder further successful development of overall Yugoslav-Hungarian relations.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke about the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, LC activities in implementing the leading role in society, as well as tasks to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Gyorgy Lazar informed the Yugoslav side about the results and realized decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress as well as about implementing economic and social reforms and democratizing political life in the Hungarian People's Republic. Views were also exchanged on the topical international situation and activities of the LCY and the MSZMP on the international stage.

Gyorgy Lazar passed cordial wishes from Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP and the leadership of the MSZMP to Comrade Zarkovic and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Vidoje Zarkovic returned the greeting.

The talks were also attended by Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, exective secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation; and Milovan Zidar, SFRY ambassador to Budapest, on the Yugoslav side. On the Hungarian side Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sandor Gyorka, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Belgrade, and other personalities were present.

Holds Talks With Vlajkovic

LD112329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, in the White Palace at Dedinje today.

In an hour-long friendly converation they talked primarily about bilateral economic cooperation, which was positively assessed. Gyorgy Lazar passed greetings from the Hungarian leadership and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, to the Yugoslav leadership. Radovan Vlajkovic returned a greeting to the highest-ranking Hungarian leadership.

In the talks, it was emphasized that the newly-signed 5-year agreement on economic cooperation offered significant possibilities for its further improvement. Cooperation in other areas was also highly assessed and it was pointed out that nationalities in both countries presented a significant factor in Yugoslav-Hungarian relations.

Radovan Vlajkovic and Gyorgy Lazar informed one another on the internal developments of the two countries and efforts for overcoming difficulties accompanying this development.

Reference was also made to the international situation, East-West relations in the context of the recently-held meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, and the policy of nonaligned countries and its contribution to seeking solutions for topical international problems. Gyorgy Lazar assessed the activity of nonaligned countries, as well as the role of Yugoslavia in these activities, to be a significant factor in international relations.

Radovan Vlajkovic spoke at length on the Yugoslav view of international circumstances and Yugoslav activities on the international scene in the direction of seeking solutions for topical international problems.

On the Yugoslav side, the talks were also attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and others. Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Gyula Horn, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other members of the Hungarian delegation were present on the Hungarian side. Following the talks Radovan Vlajkovic gave a dinner for the guests.

Departs for Home

LD111723 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Belgrade this afternoon after paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. He had talks with his host Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other top Yugoslav leaders on bilateral cooperation and international issues.

At the Topcider Railway Station, the high-ranking guest and his associates were seen off by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and by representatives of the federation, of the Republic of Serbia, and of the City of Belgrade. A joint Yugoslav-Hungarian communique was issued at the conclusion of the visit.

Communique Issued

LD112044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with visit by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar to Yugoslavia, a joint communique was issued in Belgrade. It reads:

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY 10-11 December 1985 at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received separate visits from Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Hungarian premier met with Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. These meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and placed flowers on the grave of President Tito.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed bilateral relations and held talks on the possibilities for further development of comprehensive and good-neighborly cooperation between the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic. The two premiers informed each other about the socioeconomic development of their countries and exchanged views on the most topical international questions.

With satisfaction they established that mutually useful cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries are developing successfully and are steadily improving in all areas.

The two premiers confirmed that Yugoslav-Hungarian relations are based on the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and mutual advantage, together with respect for our ways of internal development and different international positions of the two countries. The principles established at the meeting between Josip Broz Tito and Janos Kadar, and confirmed in practice, form the basis for further development of mutually useful and varied cooperation in the interest of the peoples of the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic.

It was pointed out that increasingly substantive cooperation between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces of the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic, border areas and towns, and local cooperation between socioeconomic organizations, as well as direct contacts between the populations, are a significant factor of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

The two premiers stressed that the Croat, Serbian, and Slovene nationalities in the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian nationality in the SFRY, play an important role in developing good-neighborly relations and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The two sides devoted particular attention to this role of the nationalities and provide assistance for it.

The two premiers devoted particular attention to the development of economic relations and established with satisfaction that economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing favorably.

They stressed that specialization, cooperation, and long-term industrial cooperation contribute to efforts toward broadening the exchange of goods and are a factor for stability in the further development of economic relations. They pointed out that in a difficult international economic situation it is necessary to use even more advantages resulting from neighborhood. It is necessary for both sides to make further efforts to seek possibilities for joint representation in third markets.

The two premiers positively assessed the agreement on the exchange of goods and services between the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic for the period of 1986-90, as well as the protocol on exchange of goods and services for 1986; these agreements would considerably contribute to efforts toward increasing exchange and stability between the two countries.

The two countries' efforts toward ensuring wider and more varied economic cooperation in border areas were assessed positively. The two premiers particularly stressed that the work of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation made a significant contribution to efforts toward developing and promoting cooperation between the two countries.

In addition to economic cooperation in the border area, the two sides expressed readiness to stimulate border area trade, cooperation in the cultural, educational, information, and sports spheres, and to encourage cooperation between the towns and municipalities of the area so as to contribute to the establishment of closer links and the development of overall relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides also supported further promotion of cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, and information media. It was pointed out that implementation of the program of cultural-educational cooperation would contribute to a more comprehensive and greater knowledge of the cultural achievements and values of the nations and nationalities in the two countries.

During the talks an exchange of views was held about the international situation. Particular attention was also devoted to efforts to strengthen peace and security in the world and to halt the arms race. Reference was also made to disarmament, detente in international relations, and the efforts to solve outstanding issues exclusively in a peaceful way and through negotiations.

The two sides assessed the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in positive terms. This meeting could create the conditions for favorable development in the international situation, for consolidating peace and security, for limiting the arms race, all in the interest of the entire international community and with the active participation of all countries.

The two sides exchanged opinions about the importance of efforts to consolidate the role of the United Nations and of its contribution to the efforts to resolve topical international problems in the interest of peace, security, development, and equal international cooperation.

The two premiers expressed their belief that the visit by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic to the SFRY, and the talks which were conducted in a working and open atmosphere of mutual respect, will contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar invited Milka Planinc to pay an official and friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set later.

RECENT ARRESTS EMPHASIZE NEED FOR 'VIGILANCE'

AU101938 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Samedin Munxhiu commentary]

[Excerpts] As we have reported, 50 people were arrested recently by the security organs in a number of places in Kosovo, Macedonia, and Montenegro. They had acted in an organized, illegal, and subversive manner from the well-known positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism against the constitutional order and our socialist self-management system.

The capture of this hostile group shows clearly that the class enemy, although completely on the margin of the legal social scene and with a very limited sphere of action, is nevertheless still raising its head. It has not relinquished its reactionary intentions, and it is trying to adapt to the new conditions that make open hostile activity extremely difficult by establishing connections with the outside world and various anti-Yugoslav reactionary circles, particularly with the extreme Albanian emigration. It is doing this although it has its back to the wall ideologically, politically, morally, and physically and although it is unmasked to the marrow as a foreign body and an evil, primarily for the national or nationality of its origin. We are witnessing the fact that various nationalisms are raising their head, but this particular case represents a special form of aggression and criminal behavior on the part of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which does not hesitate even to open fire against members of our security organs.

This latest case shows that in the general atmosphere of the consolidation of the situation, we must nevertheless beware of complacency, and we must not nurture any illusions that the enemy has been totally eliminated. The situation therefore requires permanent vigilance, not only on the part of the institutional mechanisms responsible for the preservation of public order, but also on the part of all the sociopolitical structures, down to the local communities and every single individual. Despite the obvious results attained by the progressive forces, the enemy is, as this case indicates, trying to penetrate every open pore and utilize for its own hostile purposes every weakness and temporary difficulty, whether economic or any other.

Following the counterrevolutionary events in 1981, it is more than clear that we are not dealing here with deceived and naive people, but with hardened and sworn enemies, because this group, against which penal procedures will be instituted, includes numerous individuals who have been previously sentenced for similar activities.

All nationalists and other enemies must be clear once and for all time that in Tito's Yugoslavia, in our community of fraternal nations and nationalities, no nationalism whatsoever will ever have any prospects.